

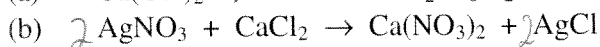
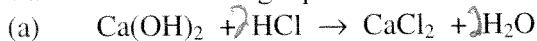
Grade 11 Review – Practice Questions

- How many significant figures do the following measured quantities have?  
 a) 27.53 cm 4 d) 0.00021 kg 2
- Naturally occurring magnesium is composed of 78.99% of  $^{24}\text{Mg}$  (atomic mass, 23.9850 u), 10.00 % of  $^{25}\text{Mg}$  (atomic mass, 24.9858 u), and 11.01% of  $^{26}\text{Mg}$  (atomic mass, 25.9826 u). Use these data to calculate the average atomic mass of magnesium. 24.31 g/mol
- Write the symbols of the isotopes that contain the following.  
 a) An isotope of iodine whose atoms have 78 neutrons.  $^{131}_{53}\text{I}$   
 b) An isotope of strontium whose atoms have 52 neutrons.  $^{90}_{38}\text{Sr}$
- Give the numbers of neutrons, protons, and electrons in the atoms of each of the following isotopes.  
 a) radium-226 P: 88 E: 88 b) carbon-14 P: 6, N: 8, E: 6
- How many electrons, protons, and neutrons are in each of the following particles?  
 a)  $^{81}_{35}\text{Br}^-$  P: 35 N: 46 E: 36 b)  $^{58}_{26}\text{Fe}^{3+}$  P: 26 N: 32 E: 23
- Write formulas for ionic compounds formed between: (a) Na and Br, (b) K and I, (c) Ba and O  
NaBr KI BaO
- Name the following. (a) CaS, (b) NaF, (c) AlBr<sub>3</sub> calcium sulfide, sodium fluoride, aluminum bromide
- Name the following. (a) SiO<sub>2</sub>, (b) ClF<sub>3</sub>, (c) XeF<sub>4</sub>, silicon dioxide, chlorine trifluoride, xenon tetrafluoride
- Write formulas for the following. (a) sodium monohydrogen phosphate, (b) lithium selenide, (c) sodium hydride, (d) chromic acetate, (e) nickel (II) cyanide, (f) iron(III) oxide, (g) stannic sulfide, (h) antimony pentafluoride  
 $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4$ ,  $\text{Li}_2\text{Se}$ ,  $\text{NaH}$ ,  $\text{Cr}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_3$ ,  $\text{Ni}(\text{CN})_2$ ,  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{SnS}_2$ ,  $\text{SbF}_5$
- Write formulas for the following: (a) ammonium sulfide, (b) chromium(III) sulfate, (c) molybdenum(IV) sulfide, (d) tin(IV) chloride, (e) cobalt(II) phosphide, (f) calcium bromate, (g) mercury(II) acetate, (h) barium bisulfite  
 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}$ ,  $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ ,  $\text{MoS}_2$ ,  $\text{SnCl}_4$ ,  $\text{Co}_3\text{P}_2$ ,  $\text{Ca}(\text{BrO}_4)_2$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2$ ,  $\text{Ba}(\text{HSO}_3)_2$
- Calculate the formula masses of the following to two decimal places.  
 (a)  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  84 g/mol (b)  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  294.2 g/mol
- Calculate the mass in grams of the following.  
 (a) 1.25 mol Ca 46.7 g (b) 0.625 mol Fe 34.9 g
- Calculate the number of moles in each of the following samples.  
 (a) 21.5 g  $\text{CaCO}_3$  0.215 mol (b) 1.56 g  $\text{NH}_3$  0.0915 mol
- If a sample of sulfuric acid contains 12.64 g of S, how many grams of O and of H are also present?  
25.68 g of O, 0.79 g H
- Calculate the percentage of nitrogen in ammonia,  $\text{NH}_3$ , and urea,  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ . (These are two major nitrogen fertilizers used in agriculture worldwide.)  
% N in  $\text{NH}_3$  = 82.2%  
% N in  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  = 46.7%

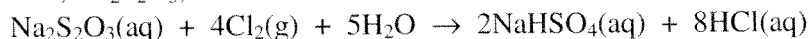
16. One compound of mercury with a formula mass of 519 contains 77.26% Hg, 9.25% C, and 1.17% H (with the balance being O). Calculate the empirical and molecular formulas, arranging the symbols in the order HgCHO.



17. Balance the following equations.



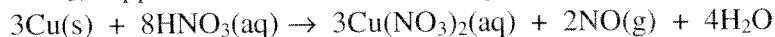
18. Chlorine is used by textile manufacturers to bleach cloth. Excess chlorine is destroyed by its reaction with sodium thiosulfate,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , as follows.



(a) How many moles of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  are needed to react with 0.12 mol of  $\text{Cl}_2$ ? 0.03 mol

(b) How many moles of HCl can form from 0.12 mol of  $\text{Cl}_2$ ? 0.24 mol

19. In dilute nitric acid,  $\text{HNO}_3$ , copper metal dissolves according to the following equation.



How many moles of  $\text{HNO}_3$  are needed to dissolve 11.45 g of Cu according to this equation? 0.4805 mol

20. Zinc and sulfur react to form zinc sulfide according to the equation.



In an experiment, 30.0 g of zinc and 36.0 g of sulfur are mixed.

(a) Which chemical is the limiting reactant? Zn

(b) How many grams of ZnS can form? 44.7 g

(c) How many grams of the excess reactant will be left over after the reaction? 21.2 g

21. Aluminum sulfate can be made by the following reaction.



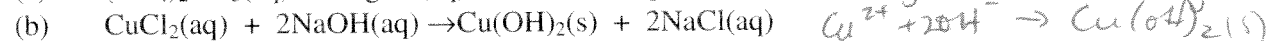
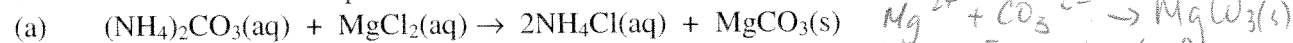
It is quite soluble in water, so to isolate it the solution has to be evaporated to dryness. This drives off the volatile HCl, but the residual solid has to be heated to a little over  $200^\circ\text{C}$  to drive off all of the water.

In one experiment, 25.00 g of  $\text{AlCl}_3$  was used.

(a) How many grams of  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  are needed? 27.59 g

(b) There was eventually isolated 28.36 g of pure  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$ . Calculate the percentage yield. 88.4%

22. Write ionic and net ionic equations for these reactions.



23. Use the solubility rules to decide which of the following compounds are insoluble in water.

(a)  $\text{AgCl}$  insoluble (b)  $\text{Cr}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$  soluble (c)  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{CO}_3$  soluble

24. Calculate the molarity of a solution prepared by dissolving.

(a) 4.00 g of NaOH in 100.0 mL of solution. (b) 16.0 g of  $\text{CaCl}_2$  in 250.0 mL of solution.

1.0 mol/L

0.58 mol/L

25. Calculate the number of moles of each of the ions in the following solutions.

(a) 35.0 mL of 1.25 M KOH (b) 32.3 mL of 0.45 M  $\text{CaCl}_2$

0.0438 mol  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{OH}^-$

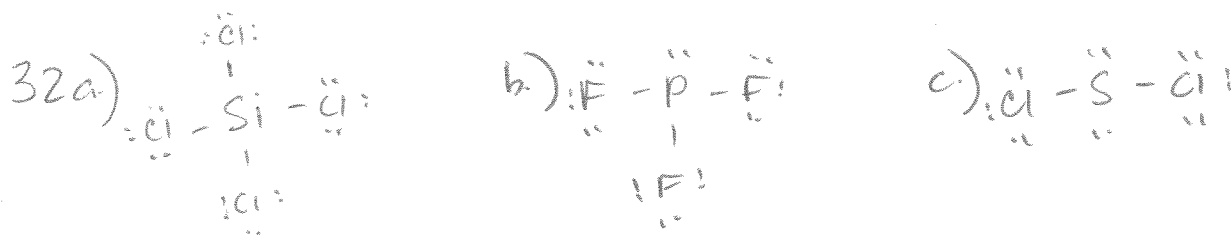
0.0145 mol  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ , 0.0290 mol  $\text{Cl}^-$

26. Calculate the concentrations of each of the ions in 0.25 M  $\text{Cr}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

0.25 M  $\text{Cr}^{2+}$

0.5 M  $\text{NO}_3^-$

27. If 25.0 mL of 0.56 M  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  is diluted to a volume of 125 mL, what is the molarity of the resulting solution?  
 $0.112\text{ M}$
28. What is the molarity of an aqueous sulfuric acid solution if 12.88 mL is neutralized by 26.04 mL of 0.1024 M NaOH? The reaction is  
 $2\text{NaOH(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4(\text{aq}) \rightarrow \text{KCl(aq)} + \text{H}_2\text{O}$   $0.104\text{ M}$
29. In a titration, 23.25 mL of 0.105 M NaOH was needed to react with 21.45 mL of HCl solution. What is the molarity of the acid?  
 $0.114\text{ M}$
30. Write Lewis symbols for the following atoms: (a) Si, (b) Sb, (c) Ba, (d) Al, (e) S.
31. Write Lewis symbols for the following ions: (a)  $\text{K}^+$ , (b)  $\text{Al}^{3+}$ , (c)  $\text{S}^{2-}$ , (d)  $\text{Si}^{4+}$ , (e)  $\text{Mg}^{2+}$ .
32. Draw Lewis structures for: (a)  $\text{SiCl}_4$ , (b)  $\text{PF}_3$ , (c)  $\text{PH}_3$ , and (d)  $\text{SCl}_2$ .
33. At STP how many molecules of  $\text{H}_2$  are in 22.4 L?
34. A steel cylinder with a volume of 25.0 L contains nitrogen under a pressure of 148 atm and a temperature of  $25.0^\circ\text{C}$ . How many moles of nitrogen does the cylinder contain?  
 $151\text{ moles}$



33.)  $6.02 \times 10^{23}$  (1 mole!)

34.) 151 mol

